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[No. 66, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1791. [Whole No. 274.]

The SECRETARY of STATE, to whom was referred by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, the Reſolution of Congreſs, requeſting the Preſident "to cauſe an eſtimate to be laid before Congreſs at their next ſeſſion, of the Quantity and Situation of the Lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by any Citizens of the United States, within the Territory ceded to the United States, by the State of North-Carolina, and within the Territory of the United States, Northweſt of the River Ohio," makes thereon the following

REPORT.

THE territory ceded by the ſtate of North-Carolina to the United States, by deed bearing date the 25th day of February, 1790, is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the boundary between Virginia and North-Carolina, that is to ſay, in the parallel of latitude 36½ degrees north from the equator, on the extreme height of the Stone mountain, where the ſaid boundary or parallel interſects it, and running thence along the ſaid extreme height to the place where Wataugo river breaks through it; thence a direct courſe to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road croſſes the ſame; thence along the ridge of the ſaid mountain between the waters of Doe river and the waters of Rock creek, to the place where the road croſſes the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of ſaid mountain to where Nolichuckey river runs through the ſame; thence to the top of the Bald mountain; thence along the extreme height of the ſaid mountain to the painted rock, on French Broad river; thence along the higheſt ridge of the ſaid mountain, to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoaky mountain; thence along the extreme height of the ſaid mountain to the place where it is called Unaka mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the ſaid mountain, to the ſouthern boundary of the ſaid ſtate of North Carolina, that is to ſay, to the parallell of latitude 35 degrees north from the equator; thence weſtwardly along the ſaid boundary or parallell, to the middle of the river Miſſiſippi; thence up the middle of the ſaid river to where it is interſected by the firſt mentioned parallell of 36½ degrees; thence along the ſaid parallell to the beginning: which tract of country is a degree and a half of latitude from north to ſouth, and about 360 miles, in general, from eaſt to weſt, as nearly as may be eſtimated from ſuch maps as exiſt of that country.

The Indians having claims within the ſaid tract of country, are, the Cherokees and Chickaſaws, whoſe boundaries are ſettled by the treaties of Hopewell, concluded with the Cherokees on the 28th day of November, 1785, and with the Chickaſaws, on the 10th day of January, 1786, and by the treaty of Holſton, concluded with the Cherokees, July 2d, 1791. Theſe treaties acknowledge to the ſaid Indians all the lands weſtward and ſouthward of the following lines, to wit: beginning in the boundary between South and North-Carolina, where the South-Carolina Indian boundary ſtrikes the ſame; thence north to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that ſhall paſs the Holſton, at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River from thoſe running into the Tenneſſee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the ſame to the top of the Cumberland Mountain; thence in a direct courſe towards the Camberland River, where the Kentucky road croſſes it, as far as the Virginia line, or parallell aforeſaid, of 36½ degrees; thence weſtwardly, or caſtwardly, as the caſe ſhall be, along the ſaid line or parallell to the point thereof, which is due northeaſt from another point to be taken on the dividing ridge of Cumberland and Duck Rivers, 40 miles from Naſhville; thence ſouth weſt to the point laſt mentioned, on the ſaid dividing ridge, and along the ſaid dividing ridge north weſtwardly, to where it is interſected by the ſaid Virginia line, or parallell of 36½ degrees. So that there remained to the United States, the right of pre-emption of the lands weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid lines, and the abſolute right to thoſe northward thereof, that is to ſay: to one parcel to the eaſtward, ſome what triangular, comprehending the counties of Sullivan and Waſhington, and parts of thoſe of Greene and Hawkins, running about 150 miles from eaſt to weſt, on the Virginia boundary, as its baſe, and between 80 and 90 miles from north to ſouth, where broadeſt; and containing, as may be conjectured, without pretending to accuracy, between ſeven and eight thouſand ſquare miles, or about five millions of acres: And to one other parcel to the weſtward, ſomewhat triangular alſo, comprehending parts of the counties of Sumner, Davidſon, and Tenneſſee, the baſe whereof extends about 150 miles alſo, from eaſt to weſt, on the ſame Virginia line, and its height, from north to ſouth, about 55 miles, and ſo may comprehend abont four thouſand ſquare miles, or upwards of two and a half millions of acres of land.

Within theſe triangles, however, are the following claims of citizens, reſerved by the deed of ceſſion, and conſequentlp forming exceptions to the rights of the United States.

I. Appropriations by the State of North-Carolina, for their continental and ſtate officers and ſoldiers.

II. Grants and titles to grants veſted in individuals by the laws of the ſtate.

III. Entries made in Armſtrong's office, under an act of that ſtate, of 1783, for the redemption of ſpecie and other certificates.

The claims covered by the 1ſt reſervation are,

1ſt. The bounties in land given by the ſaid ſtate of North-Carolina, to their continental line, in addition to thoſe given by Congreſs; theſe were to be located within a diſtrict bounded northwardly by the Virginia line, and ſouthwardly by a line parallell thereto, and 55 miles diſtant. Weſtwardly, by the Tenneſſee, and caſtwardly by the meridian of the interſection of the Virginia line, and Cumberland River; grants have accordingly iſſued for 1,239,498 acres, and warrants for the further quantity of 1,549,726 acres, making together 2,789,224 acres.

It is to be noted that the ſouthweſtern and ſoutheaſtern angles of this diſtrict, conſtituting perhaps a fourth or fifth of the whole, are ſouth of the lines eſtabliſhed by the treaties of Hopewell and Holſton, and conſequently in a country wherein the Indian title is acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States. No information is received of the exact proportion of the locations made within theſe angles.

2d. Bounties in land to Evans's battalion, raiſed for ſtate purpoſes. Theſe were to be taken weſt of Cumberland Mountain The locations are not yet made.

The ſecond reſervation covers the following claims.

1. Lands for the ſurveyor general's fees for laying out the military bounties, to be located in the military diſtrict. The grants already iſſued on this account amount to 30,203 acres.

2. Grants to Iſaac Shelby, Anthony Bledſoe, and Abſalom Tatum, commiſſioners for laying out the military bounties; and to guards, chain carriers, markers, and hunters, who attended them, already iſſued to the amount of 65,932 acres, located in the military diſtrict.

3. Entries in Waſhington county amounting to 746,362½ acres; for 214,546¾ of which grants have already iſſued. Of the remaining 531,812¾ acres, a conſiderable proportion were declared void by the laws of the ſtate, and were particularly excluded from the cover of the reſervation in the deed of ceſſion, by this clauſe in it, to wit—Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the making good any entry or entries, or any grant or grants, heretofore declared void, by any act or acts of the general aſſembly of this ſtate. Still it is to be conſidered, that many of theſe perſons have ſettled and improved the lands, are willing, as is ſaid, to comply with ſuch conditions as ſhall be reqired of other purchaſers, form a ſtrong barrier on the new frontier, acquired by the treaty of Holſton, and are, therefore, objects meriting the conſideration of the legiſlature.

4. Entries in Sullivan county, amounting to 240,624 acres; for 173,332 acres of which grants have already iſſued; of the remaining entries, many are certified void, and others underſtood to be lapſed, or otherwiſe voidable under the laws of the ſtate.

5. Certain pre-emption rights, granted to the firſt ſettlers of Davidſon county, on Cumberland river, amounting to 309,760 acres.

6. A grant of 200,000 acres to Richard Henderſon, and others, on Powel'i and Clinch's rivers, extending up Powel's river in a breadth of not leſs than 4 miles, and down Clinch's from their junction in a breadth not leſs than 12 miles. A great part of this is within the Indian territory.

Among the grants of the ſtate now under recapitulation, as forming exceptions out of the abſolute rights of the United States, are not to be reckoned here two grants of 2,000 each to Alexander Martin and David Wilſon, adjacent to the lands allotted to the officers and ſoldiers; nor a grant of 25,000 acres on Duck river to the late Major General Greene; becauſe they are wholly within the Indian territory, as acknowledged by the treaties of Hopewell and Holſton.

The extent of the third reſervation in favor of entries made in Armſtrong's office is not yet entirely known, nor can be until the 20th of December, 1792, the laſt day given for perfecting them: the ſum of certificates, however, which had been paid for theſe warrants into the treaſury of the ſtate, before the 20th day of May, 1790, reaches, in all probability, near to their whole amount: this was 373,649l. 6s. 5d. currency of that ſtate, and at the price of 10l. the hundred acres, eſtabliſhed by law, ſhews that warrants had iſſued for 3,736,493 acres; for 1,762,660 of theſe, grants have paſſed, which appear to have been located partly in the counties of Greene and Hawkins, and partly in the country, from thence to the Miſſiſippi, as divided into Eaſtern, Middle and Weſtern diſtricts. Almoſt the whole of theſe locations are within the Indian territory: beſides the warrants paid for as before mentioned, it is known that there are ſome others outſtanding and not paid for: but perhaps theſe need not be taken into account, as payment of them has been diſputed on the ground, that the lands being within the Indian territory, cannot now be delivered to the holders of the warrants.

On a review of all the reſervations, after making ſuch conjectural allowance as our information authoriſes, for the proportion of them, which may be within the Indian boundaries, it appears probable they cover all the ceded lands ſuſceptible of culture, and cleared of the Indian title, that is to ſay, all the habitable parts of the two triangles beforementioned, excepting only the lands ſouth of French Broad, and Big Pigeon rivers. Theſe were part of the tract appropriated by the laws of the ſtate to the uſe of the Indians, whoſe title being purchaſed at the late treaty of Holſton, they are now free to be diſpoſed by the United States, and are probably the only lands open to their diſpoſal, within this ſouthweſtern territory, which can excite the attention of purchaſers. They are ſuppoſed to amount to about 300,000 acres, and we are told that 300 families have already ſet down upon them without right or licence. [REMAINDER IN OUR NEXT.]

ON NEWSPAPERS.

[FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.]

THE effect produced by the newſpapers, is ſo prodigiouſly great, that it ought to be reckoned as one of the moſt important among the numerous cauſes, which have brought this country to its preſent exalted and unrivalled ſituation. While the improvements of the public roads, and the creation of immenſe aqueducts, have ſhortened the laborious communication of real commerce; while the univerſal confidence of fictitious commerce has removed, in many caſes, the neceſſity of ſuch weighty communication in practice, the news papers have given wings and light to every thing. The value of all things is known in all places; private correſpondence is ſhortened, and ſometimes made ſuperfluous; diſtances are removed; doubts are cleared up, and the ſame knowledge of every bargain, every offer, every wiſh, is diffuſed with the ſame certainty and clearneſs over the whole kingdom, as the petty tranſactions of a village are made known by the monotonous proclamation of a bell-man. So far their operation extends as to trade and the real concerns of life; but when we conſider them in a cenſorial capacity, we ſhall be ſtill more aſtoniſhed at their effect. It is well known that a cenſorial power is only another word for public opinion—it cannot exiſt without it. When the republic of Rome ended, the Emperors wiſhed to retain the cenſorſhip, and it was often revived, but always without effect. Public opinion was corrupted; ſhame had loſt its bluſh; no perſon feared it; and ſhame is the only real puniſhment of a cenſorial power: So that it is true, though miſerably true, that beyond a certain line, juſt in proportion as ſuch a power is wanted, its authority is of no effect. With us, however, it is different. Publicity is the cenſor of Great-Britain. The certainty that the proceedings of every individual, from the higheſt to the loweſt, will be immediately tranſmitted from one end of the country to the other, from *Johnny Grot's* houſe to the *Ultima Thule*, keeps all the inhabitants, with a coercion far ſtronger than the law, from doing any thing which they would be aſhamed to read themſelves, or afraid that others ſhould hear.

It is true that this power may be, has been, and muſt be, liable at times to conſiderable abuſe; but this abuſe has its remedy. The great variety of the papers having ſeparate intereſts and ſeparate employers, often, by contradicting each other, ſet mutual errors to rights; when theſe errors are palpable, they become of little conſequence. If they be of a great and dangerous nature, the law is open, and it is now, upon experience, not only open to hear, but ready to puniſh whenever there is occaſion. It is true that ſuch proſecutions are ſometimes but poor ſatisfaction to the perſon complaining; yet ſuch a defect is only one among the evils our ſituation expoſes us to as individuals, which we each of us readily hazard the chance of; having a much leſs ſtake in that hazard, than we have in the general benefit, that reſults to us with certainty, as members of the community to whoſe proſperity theſe papers contribute ſo much, and could not do ſo, but with this abuſe as incidental to their nature.

It is certainly incumbent upon news-papers, for their own ſake, to avoid it as much as poſſible. There is enough *ſal volatile*, enough matter that is *piquante* without it, and real wit never requires a ſacrifice from propriety or truth, to propitiate its divinity. Accordingly we find, that however ſome years ago the licenſe of the preſs might be complained of, when its liberty was new: there are at preſent but few drawbacks on this head from its general utility. Another good conſequence, of the ſame tendency, has followed the delivery of the newſpapers from meſſengers and ſecretaries. Perſons of better talents, of better education, and of a higher ſtation in life, than formerly, are induced to undertake an employment, which by that delivery acquired a freedom and independence that makes it equal to any other department of writing, and renders it a liberal and honorable, as well as lucrative, engagement; from whence ariſes a ſecurity againſt its abuſe, that gains ground every day, and is more operative than the ſtrongeſt direction of law; namely, the conductor's own intereſt, in preſerving the purity of his paper, by ſacrificing which to the diſreputation of another, he, in a much more effectual manner, counteracts his own.

LONDON, September 30.

THERE is hardly a kingdom or ſtate on the continent but prohibits the importation of French newſpapers, upon the ſevereſt penalties. Thir folly is almoſt equal to that of a certain ancient Senate. *Heroſtratus* had burnt the famous temple of Diana, in order that his name might become immortal. The Senate were reſolved to diſappoint his wiſh, and paſſed an edict, that no perſon under penalty of ſuffering death, ſhould pronounce the name of Heroſtratus.—The conſequence is, that the incendiary's name has taken root in hiſtory, and will never be forgot.

M. Montmorin, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has formally notified to all the foreign courts, the King's acceptance of the Conſtitution. None of the foreign courts have yet thought proper to take any public notice of this notification.

Nothing is a ſtronger proof of the general confidence in the ſtability of the outline of the French Conſtitution, than the prices at which church and crown lands have ſold. From the commencement of the ſales, the prices have been from twenty-five to fifty years purchaſe, the average about thirty; and at preſent national property cannot be bought at leſs than thirty-three years purchaſe. The price may be either paid immediately or by regular inſtallments in the courſe of eleven years, but with five per cent. intereſt on the balance till paid.

Monſieur Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, is appointed Miniſter of the French Marine.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1791.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Post-Office Bill.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Sedgwick's motion under consideration.

MR. STEELE said he would not take up the time of the House in considering whether the motion was constitutional or not; but he was apprehensive it would be burthensome to impose the duty on the President, who must feel very disagreeably to hear that after he had exerted his utmost abilities to give satisfaction, discontents had taken place. He hoped the gentleman from N. York, who had hitherto shewn himself so staunch a friend to the present Constitution, would not oppose the diffusion of knowledge and information amongst the people, upon an idea of a supposed deficiency in the revenue of the post-office, for it might very soon increase to a sum more than sufficient for the expences of the establishment.

Mr. Vining said that since this subject had been before the last House, during the recess, he had seen many lights thrown on it, and he was convinced that the members were as fully competent to judge of the business as any one man could be: this he thought a fact not now to be disputed, as well as that more satisfaction would be given to the country in general. There is no analogy between the United States and Great-Britain, when the subject of the post-roads and post-offices are to be considered: this country, from its great extent and uncultivated state, as well as from a thousand other causes, is not at all similar to the situation of Great-Britain; therefore any attempt to imitate their regulations would be improper. With regard to the regulation being given to the President, two things should be considered; to a good President it would be burthen, to a bad President a dangerous power of establishing offices and roads in those places only where his interest would be promoted, and removing others of long standing, in order to harrass those he might suppose inimical to his ambitious views. The Constitution has certainly given us the power of establishing posts and roads, and it is not even implied that it should be transferred to the President—his powers are well defined; we create offices, and he fills them with such persons as he approves of, with the advice of the Senate. Having thus far stated his opinion, he said he would vote against the amendment to the bill, and when the first section was got over he would propose a clause to be inserted in the second section, which he hoped would meet the ideas of the gentleman from New-York, viz. that the cross-roads and offices should be so regulated as not to exceed the surplusage of the revenue of the general establishment. The doubt of the bill's not passing the Senate should have no weight in his mind: he would rather fifty bills should be lost than shrink from his trust; and he hoped the House of Representatives would show their firmness in the present instance; and if the Senate should afterwards reject the bill, as they had done before, let them be answerable for their own conduct: they can do these things more gracefully than this House, as they are not seen in the act. Mr. Vining concluded by drawing another argument from that part of the speech of the President, at the opening of the present session, which respects the post-office and post-roads, wherein he so warmly recommends it to the Legislature to take up the subject: this expression is as strong an argument as can possibly be adduced, to shew that he had no other conception of the matter than that it was the peculiar privilege of the Legislature.

Mr. Barnwell was not surprised that a diversity of opinions should prevail on such a subject; but that there should be any question respecting the constitutionality of the amendment astonished him. It was very natural to suppose members from the same State would differ in opinion, and this shewed the greater degree of necessity there was to vest the power in the hands of a high responsible officer to determine the business, for by doing so, there would be less partiality exhibited in the delineation of the roads, &c. But if left to the House, it would be almost impossible to reconcile any line to all parties; for the members from each State would probably be guided more by the principle of domestic convenience than by a sense of general good.—In reply to Mr. Vinings argument, that it would be a burden to a good President, he thought it would be a pleasure to him to render service to his country. Upon the whole, he was in favor of Mr. Sedgwick's motion.

Mr. Gerry took a general view of most of the arguments in favor of the motion; replied to each; and concluded by asking why the commercial interest only should be accommodated, and the inland inhabitants excluded from the advantages of post-roads—why one class of citizens should be preferred to another? The diffusion of knowledge and information is as necessary to one as the other; and the revenue from the post-office, he had no doubt would increase from year to year, to defray the expence of the additional post roads which are proposed in the bill.

Mr. Steele defended the committee who had reported the bill, and explained the grounds on which they had proceeded in laying out the roads for the general advantage of the United States rather than to accommodate a few trading places only on the sea coast; and with regard to the route to Charleston, to which Mr. Barnwell had objected, he said it would cause letters to arrive there 4 or 5 days sooner than by the old route.

Mr. Benson observed, that the constitutionality of the amendment is denied—and it is said that the legislature alone is competent to establishing post-offices and post-roads; notwithstanding this there is not a single post-office designated by the bill; much has been observed respecting the legislative and executive powers, and the committee are cautioned against delegating the powers of the legislature to the supreme executive; without attempting a definition of their powers, or determining their respective limits, which he conceived it was extremely difficult to do—he would only observe that much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the legislature. He was very doubtful whether it would ever be in the power of the House to form any bill that would give satisfaction. This he spoke from experience; for it had been often tried in the old Congress, and was as often defeated by the partial and local clauses proposed by the different members. For these reasons he believed it would be better to delegate the power, and let the regulations be made by the President, than to be always enacting supplementary laws year after year, at the instance of individual members.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion under consideration.

Mr. White observed that there was a necessity for changing many of the present routes of the post, and although gentlemen have said that information on the subject cannot be so well obtained from this House as from the executive, because no one member knows all the roads, yet it must be allowed that every road is known to some of the members. The people of the United States have suffered too long under the present establishment—486,000 inhabitants on the western side of the river Patowmac, in the State of Virginia, are deprived of the benefit of a post-road: will any gentlemen say, that nearly half a million of persons shall not have the privilege of a post-office, or the means of information? He said he should not go into any lengthy observations, as the subject had been so fully discussed yesterday. He then declared his opinion that the House had a right to send a person to lay out the post-roads, agreeably to their directions, and therefore hoped the amendment would be negatived, and that the bill would be gone through with, with such reasonable amendments as might be suggested.

Mr. Livermore said that gentlemen had drawn arguments from the second clause of the bill before it was yet under consideration, from which they endeavored to prove an absurdity in the first clause, and thus take an uncandid advantage of the liberality of the committee in leaving the appointment of the deputy post-masters and branching offices to the Post-Master-General: If however there be any defect in the second clause, it can be amended when we come to it; but to attempt bringing forward this section as a bar to the adoption of the first, is an unfair mode of proceeding, and seems as if intended to throw the bill out at any rate. With regard to what has been said of the responsibility of an high executive officer, he did not deny the wisdom and integrity of the President, who would no doubt conduct this as well as he had always done any business committed to his care; but this would be a very troublesome business to impose upon him, and those who were desirous of doing it, were not acting a friendly part. The constitution has pointed out one certain mode for the legislature to proceed in, and it is more proper for the House to determine on the subject than any one man: let the experiment be made for three years, or for ten years, and it will always be found in our power to amend the defects in the system as they arise to our view.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Read, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of George Webb, late a receiver of continental taxes in the state of Virginia, praying compensation for services, and indemnification for a sum of public money, of which he had been robbed.

Read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, two petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland County, against the duty on spirits distilled from articles the growth of the United States—also the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying compensation for loss sustained in contracts for transporting cloathing and military stores during the late war.

A second petition from Charles Hateley was read, and referred to the Secretary of State.—Several other petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was presented by his Secretary, Mr. Lear.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Repesentatives,

IT is with great concern that I communicate to you the information received from Major-General St. Clair, of the misfortune that has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the Legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[The foregoing message was accompanied with three letters from General St. Clair—the two first dated Oct. 6, and Nov. 1—these contain a detail of the movements of the army from its leaving Fort-Washington, till the time of the action with the enemy—the interesting transactions of that day are related in the third letter, which follows.]

Fort-Washington, Nov. 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almost any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted, except the first regiment—that had been detached upon a service I had the honor to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inst. the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itself into the Miami, of the lake at the Miami village, about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near 9 miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Clarke's and Patterson's battalions, commanded by Major-General Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Darke, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow.—The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank and Faulkner's corps; some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and every thing else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment had come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before day-light) an attack was made upon the militia—those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, threw them into considerable disorder, which, notwithstanding the exertions of both, and those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line, checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise—the great weight of it was directed against the centre of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men

were repeatedly driven with great ſlaughter.—Finding no great effect from our fire, and confuſion beginning to ſpread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became neceſſary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the ſecond line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great ſpirit—the Indians inſtantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a ſufficient number of rifle-men to purſue this advantage, they ſoon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having puſhed back the troops that were poſted there. Another charge was made here by the ſecond regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated ſeveral times, and always with ſucceſs; in all of them many men were loſt, and particularly the officers, which, with ſo raw troops, was a loſs altogether irremediable.—In that juſt ſpoke of, made by the 2d regiment, and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerouſly wounded, and every officer of the ſecond regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Greaton, was ſhot through the body. Our artillery being now ſilenced, and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became neceſſary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat, if poſſible—to this purpoſe the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumſtances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the ſecond line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the deſign to turn their right flank, but, in fact, to gain the road. This was effected, and, as ſoon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in theſe circumſtances, was, you may be ſure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight—The camp and the artillery were abandoned; but that was unavoidable, for not an horſe was left alive, to have drawn it off, had it otherwiſe been practicable. But the moſt diſgraceful part of the buneſs is, that the greateſt part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the purſuit, (which continued about four miles) had ceaſed. I found the road ſtrewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horſes killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myſelf; and the orders I ſent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The route continued quite to Fort-Jefferſon, 29 miles, which was reached a little after ſun-ſetting.

The action began about half an hour before ſun-riſe, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded; but Major-General Butler, Lieut. Col. Oldham of the militia, Major Ferguſon, Major Heart, and Major Clarke, are among the former. Col. Sargent, my Adjutant-General, Lieut. Col. Darke, Lieut. Col. Gibſon, Major Butler, and the Viſcount Malartie, who ſerved me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and ſubalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finiſhed my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt ſenſibly by every one that has ſympathy for private diſtreſs, or for public misfortune.

I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of diſcipline, which, from the ſhort time they had been in ſervice, it was impoſſible they ſhould have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confuſion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reaſon why the loſs has fallen ſo heavily upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illneſs, and ſuffering under a painful diſeaſe, unable either to mount or diſmount an horſe without aſſiſtance, they were not ſo great as they otherwiſe would, and perhaps, ought to have been.—We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than juſtice to obſerve, that though compoſed of ſo many different ſpecies of troops, the utmoſt harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort-Jefferſon, I found the firſt regiment, which had returned from the ſervice they had been ſent upon without either overtaking the deſerters, or meeting the convoys of proviſion. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to conſider the abſence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwiſe—I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned: and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been deſtitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the ſituation of our broken troops at Fort-Jefferſon, and that there was no proviſions in the Fort, I called upon the field-officers, viz. Lieut. Col. Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Zeigler and Major Gaither, together with the Adjutant-General, for their advice, what would be proper further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the firſt regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on ſo reſpectable a footing as it was in the morning, becauſe a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy; and ſhould they come on, which was probable, would be found ſo again—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both becauſe it was ſo ſmall, and that there were no proviſions in it—That proviſions were known to be upon the road, at the diſtance of one, or at moſt two marches—That therefore it would be proper to move, without loſs of time, to meet the proviſions, when the men might have the ſooner an opportunity of ſome refreſhment, and that a proper detachment might be ſent back with it to have it ſafely depoſited in the Fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at 10 o'clock, and marched all night, and the ſucceeding day met with a quantity of flour—part of it was diſtributed immediately—part taken back to ſupply the army on the march to Fort-Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horſe-loads) ſent forward to Fort-Jefferſon—the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the ſame place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horſes.

I have ſaid, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers: of that, however, I have no other evidence than the weight of the fire, which was always a moſt deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy ſhewing themſelves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely ſurrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loſs, Sir, the public has ſuſtained by the fall of ſo many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguſon, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumſtance that will alleviate the misfortune in ſome meaſure, that all of them fell moſt gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the ſurvivors, but to none more than to colonel Sargent—He has diſcharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactneſs and with intelligence, and on all occaſions afforded me every aſſiſtance in his power, which I have alſo experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the Viſcount Malartie, who ſerved with me in that ſtation as a volunteer.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and regard.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Honorable Major-General KNOX,
Secretary of War.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to Colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much conſequence, were not executed; and ſome very material intelligence was communicated by Captain Slough to General Butler, in the courſe of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

Liſt of the killed and wounded Officers in the Battle of the 4th November.

K I L L E D.

Major-General. Richard Butler.
Lieutenant-Colonel. Oldham, Kentucky militia.
Majors, Ferguſon, Clark, and Heart.
Captains. Bradford, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Van Sweeringen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Pratt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman.
Lieutenants. Spear, Warren, Boyd, M'Math, Burgeſs, Kelſo, Read, Little, Hopper, and Lickens.
Enſigns. Cobb, Balch, Chace, Turner, Wilſon, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy.
Quarter-Maſters. Reynolds and Ward.
Adjutant. Anderſon.
Doctor. Graſſon.

W O U N D E D.

Lieutenant-Colonels. Gibſon, and Darke.
Adjutant-General. Sargent.
Major. Butler.
Captains. Doyle, Truman, Ford, Buchannen, Darke, and Slough.
Lieutenants. Greaton, Davidſon, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Crea, Lyſle and Thompſon.
Enſign. Bines.
Adjutants. Whiſtler and Crawford.
The Viſcount Malartie, who acted as a voluuteer Aid du Camp.

[The above Liſt was forwarded by Quarter-Maſter Hodgdon, at Fort-Waſhington, to the Secretary of War.]

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the Repreſentation Bill were taken into conſideration.

A motion to agree to the firſt amendment, which is to encreaſe the ratio from 30 to 33 thouſand, occaſioned a lengthy debate, which continued till paſt 3 o'clock, when an adjournment being called for, precluded any deciſion on the motion.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Several petitions were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A petition from J. F. Amelung, proprietor of a glaſs manufactory in the State of Maryland, praying the patronage of the government to his manufacture; was read and laid on the table.

A memorial of the Illinois and Wabaſh land companies, was preſented by Mr. Hartley—read and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Livermore, Fitzſimons and Clark.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear---communicating a plan of the city, laid out as the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell, with amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the Repreſentation bill, were again taken into conſideration—After ſome debate reſpecting order—The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on thoſe amendments.

A motion by Mr. Sedgwick, to amend the firſt amendment, by ſtriking out *one* after the word Delaware, for the purpoſe of inſerting *two*, induced a lengthy debate.

The queſtion being at length taken, was negatived, twenty-one members only riſing in favor of it.

The queſtion for agreeing to the firſt amendment of the Senate, being then put, was negatived, 31 to 30.

The other amendment was meerly literal, and was agreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported accordingly, and the Houſe adjourned.

N E W-Y O R K, December 9.

On Wedneſday night laſt, about ten o'clock, a moſt alarming fire broke out in the large work-ſhop in John-ſtreet, belonging to Mr. Hallet, Coach Maker, Broad Way, which entirely conſumed the ſame. By the united exertions of all ranks of citizens, the Theatre (which caught fire ſeveral times) and the adjoining buildings were preſerved. Fortunately no lives were loſt. The perſon who exerted himſelf ſo much on the top of the Theatre, was David Burgher of this city.

Philadelphia, December 14.

Purſuant to adverteſſement, the *Lectures on Law and Government*, by the Hon. JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. commenced laſt Monday evening, at the College in this City.—The Lectures of this Gentleman, laſt Winter, were entertaining and inſtructive—Good reaſons may be ſuggeſted why thoſe of the preſent Seaſon may prove more highly intereſting.

On Friday the 9th inſt. the Governor of this ſtate met both Houſes of the Legiſlature in the Senate Chamber, and communicated his Speech, on the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion. Among other objects contemplated in the Speech, was, the opening of the navigation of the Sofquehannah; a plan for forming a communication by water, with a few eaſy carrying places, from the Ohio to the rivers (particularly the Delaware) falling into the Atlantic Ocean; and a negociation between the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland for the purpoſe of uniting the navigation of the Delaware and Cheſapeak bays, and thereby opening a new avenue from this port to the ocean.

A Connecticut paper informs, that No. 14,528, drew a prize of 10,000 dollars in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery. It was the property of the Commonwealth.

Of the 68,664 negroes that have revolted in Hiſpaniola, 30,000 may be deemed loſt, either by being actually killed, or becoming wild in mountains to which there is no acceſs. The value of each of theſe negroes may be eſtimated at 2500 livres each, which makes the whole loſs in revolted negroes, 75,000,000 livres.

The loſſes incurred from the deſtruction of 172 ſugar works, plantation houſes, cattle, &c. &c. is reckoned at 111,800,000 livres.

The loſſes in buildings, produce, and the cattle on 986 coffee plantations, is 131,400,000 livres.—Villages, cotton and indigo plantations, and cattle, buildings, &c. upon them, are eſtimated at 6,400,000 livres.

Total loſs—324,600,000 livres.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The benefits reſulting from general knowledge have been diſputed. The oppoſers of the means of learning for the poorer claſs of people have ſaid, that you cannot make every poor man a good ſcholar: They aſk, what is gained by making ſmatterers in learning; ſcience they affirm, gains little, and labor loſes much—for men who read much will work little.—They become diſcontented with their lot, and even if they could change it to their own advantage, the caſe would not be mended, for others muſt be found to take their places. The drudgery of the world muſt be done; and it would be found as hard on thoſe who have it to do as before learning was given them; and harder, becauſe they would then know it to be drudgery.

Theſe are plauſible arguments in favor of ignorance—and ſuch as ignorance could not have ſuggeſted in its own defence: tis thus that the ſons of ſcience turn parricides againſt the mother whoſe milk has nouriſhed them.——The anſwer to this ungenerous philoſophy is not hard to be found:—Education is not recommended merely to make men book wiſe, but to extend the comprehenſion of their minds—to increaſe their ideas, that is to ſay, to increaſe their wiſdom; real wiſdom can do no harm—ſurely it will not make men preſer idleneſs to induſtry, nor a vain ambition to thrift and ſteadineſs even in an humble calling. It is true that the attempts to make them wiſer may ſometimes fail, and may even make a few more vain, idle and worthleſs, than if they had been left to themſelves. The like charge may be urged againſt education in the families of the wealthy, and indeed againſt any good inſtitution whatever. It is plain that education has the oppoſite tendency, which is a ſufficient anſwer to that part of the oration in favor of ignorance.

But why is it forgotten that a few inſtances of folly made worſe by teaching, are nothing compared with the many inſtances of men made more ſober virtuous and diligent by it. Add to this that it is as likely to happen that an eminent genius ſhall ſtart up from the family of a poor man as of a rich one; one ſuch might benefit mankind more than education ever coſt them. Then give to all the means of knowledge, and leave it to nature to mark out the differences between her children. The light of heaven is pleaſant, would you pluck poor men's eyes out? The light of knowledge is no leſs ſo, and will you blind them? Then eſtabliſh ſchools, that is, open the windows and let in the day light.

Extract of a letter from the Poſt-Maſter at Hartford, to the Editor, dated December 4.

"An extraordinary failure of your papers has happened, but one having arrived theſe five poſts.

"The ſubſcribers have paid with reluctance owing to the loſs of former numbers, and theſe frequent diſappointments."

Extract of another letter to the Editor, from the Poſt-Maſter at New-Haven, dated December 5.

"I am ſorry to inform you that the old complaint reſpecting the conveyance of your papers grows worſe and worſe; we have received but one paper in two weeks; your cuſtomers here are on the point of giving them up. Is there not ſome perſons between Philadelphia and this town *unfriendly* to you, or to New-Haven folks? As the papers for thoſe beyond this town, come on more regularly."

☞ The above are among the numerous letters which the Editor is conſtantly receiving on the ſame ſubject.

He would inform the Poſt-Maſters reſpectively, that the names of the ſubſcribers for the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have been principally collected and forwarded to him by the Poſt-Maſters in various parts of the Union.

On receipt of the above letters, the Editor enquired at the poſt-office in this city, reſpecting the buſineſs, and was informed that all the packets of the Gazette which had been lodged therein, had been forwarded, for their ſeveral deſtinations—Punctuality is juſtly conſidered as the *ſoul* of this buſineſs—the Editor has been unremitted in his attention to that point.

The Poſt-Maſters of the United States are in general, men of liberal and enlightened minds—the Editor, tho perſonally acquainted with but few of them, has received innumerable inſtances of their attention and politeneſs—He ſolicits a continuance of their friendſhip; and particularly that they would facilitate the tranſmiſſion of thoſe packets of the Gazette which are diſpatched from the Poſt-Office of this city. Indeed it is extremely difficult to conceive how an article can be arreſted in its progreſs to a particular deſtination, that is once depoſited in the mail port-manteau.

Information reſpecting any miſſing packets of the Gazette of the United States will be thankfully received.

☞ The *Reſpondent* is neceſſarily poſtponed till our next.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/	22/2	pr. £. 111⅓	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/10	13/	65	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		13/3	66¼	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	20/6	102½ do.
Indents	12/	12/6	62½
Bank Subſcriptions.		134	Dollars.

At No. 263, South Front-Street,

This Night JOHN MACPHERSON will Lecture on ASTRONOMY, and begin preciſely at Eight o'Clock.

Tickets are ſold by Mr. *Pouliſon*, at the Library; Mr. *Peloſi*, at the Merchant's Coffeehouſe; and by ſaid *Macpherſon*, at one half a dollar each.

Dec. 14.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

DECEMBER 13.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d 11c	
	——Cogniac	1d 20c	1d 30c
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 88c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d 67c	
	Ditto, ſmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c	
	—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c	
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
BOARDS	Merch. pine	16d	17d
BOARDS	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
BOARDS	——N. Eng.	11d	
BOARDS	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c	
	pr. M.		
	Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c	
BEEF	Iriſh pr. bbl.		
BEEF	Boſton	7d	8d
BEEF	Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.		16c
	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
CANDLES	Wax	53c	56c
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax	13c	
CANDLES	Mould, tallow	13c	
CANDLES	Dipped	11c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	——Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	15c	
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d 33c	
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	15c	16c
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	22c	30c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90c	93c
	Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	5d	
	——Common,	4d 67c	
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d 13c	
	——Meal, Indian	2d 67c	
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d 1d 33c	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d 4d 33c	
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	
	Ginger, white race	7d 7d 33c	
	Ditto, common	7d 20c	
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	93c	97c
GRAIN	Rye	60c	
GRAIN	Oats	26c	
GRAIN	Indian corn	47c	
GRAIN	Barley	60c	63c
GRAIN	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
GRAIN	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c	
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt.	3d	47c
IRON	Bar pr. ton,		80d
IRON	Pig	24d	26d 67c
IRON	Sheet	173d	33c
IRON	Nail rods		96d
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	20c
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood		24d
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9d
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	41c	45c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,		10c
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——	10c
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d 23c	9d 13c
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.		50c
OIL	Olive		87c
OIL	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d	50c
OIL	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box		10d
OIL	—baſkets 12 bottles		5d
OIL	Spermaceti pr. gall.		48c
OIL	Train	24c	27c
OIL	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d	33c
	——London, pr. doz.	1d	60c
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 6cc
	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,		12d
	——Lower county		11d
	——Carolina	8d	9d
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.		73c
	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c	47c
	Pimento	19c	20c
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d	8d
	Ditto pr. jar		3d
	Ditto pr. box		4d
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	2d 93c
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.		90c
RUM	Antigua		87c
RUM	Windward	73c	77c
RUM	Barbadoes		73c
RUM	Country, N. E.		59c
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot		140d
STEEL	German pr. lb.		9c
STEEL	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d	
STEEL	American pr. ton	113d 33c	
STEEL	Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c	
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown		6c
	——White		8c
	——Caſtile		11c
	Starch		7c
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	60c
	Spermaceti, refined,		48c
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,		28c
	——Boſton, No. I.		30c
	—— No. II.		29c
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.		12d
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb.		18c
SUGAR	Loaf, ſingle refined		25c
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.		33c
SUGAR	Havannah, white	16c	17c
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,		12c
SUGAR	Muſco. pr. cwt.	12d	14d 33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
SALT	Liverpool		31c
SALT	Cadiz	23c	24c
SALT	Liſbon	24c	26c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d	8d 67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000		30d
STAVES	W. O. hogſhead	19d	33c
STAVES	R. O. do.	19d	50c
STAVES	Leogan		16d
STAVES	Barrel		10d
STAVES	Heading	26d	6 c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
SKINS	Minks	20c	40c
SKINS	Fox, grey	40c	80c
SKINS	——red	1d	20c
SKINS	Martins	24c	1d
SKINS	Fiſhers	33c	67c
SKINS	Bears		3d
SKINS	Racoons	27c	60c
SKINS	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
SKINS	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
SKINS	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1d
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old	4d	67c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d	23c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old		do.
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
TEAS	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
TEAS	Souchong,	50c	93c
TEAS	Congo,	43c	50c
TEAS	Bohea,	34c	36c
	Tallow, refined		9c
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
WINE	Liſbon	96d	100d
WINE	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
WINE	Fayal	44c	49c
WINE	Port pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
WINE	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	
WINE	Claret	4d	6d
WINE	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
WINE	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days	458d	67c
60 days per £ 100	460d	
30 days ſterl.	461d	33c
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	41c	
90 days	40c	
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d	44c
France, 90 days	91c	

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inſtant.

Transfers of the ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of ſaid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, depoſits will be received, and on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, diſcounts may be made.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wedneſdays, the Diſcount ſhall be ſettled on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and ſhall be made known the next ſucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES,*

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,

State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extenſive Aſſortment, of very ſuperior texture, ſuitable for every branch of the buſineſs, juſt imported from Amſterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, and large allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe in quantities to ſell again.

Alſo for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the firſt Quality, fit for immediate uſe, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [12w1m]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable

BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the Intereſt, and for the tranſfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*